

# KNO

'Tis the sport of statesmen,  
When heroes knock their knotty heads together,  
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*

3. To knock down. To fell by a blow.  
He began to knock down his fellow citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural medley of religion and bloodshed. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 50.*  
A man who is gross in a woman's company, ought to be knocked down with a club. *Clarissa.*

4. To knock on the head. To kill by a blow; to destroy.  
He betook himself to his orchard, and walking there was knocked on the head by a tree. *Saul's Sermons.*  
Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground. *Grew's Cefmol.*

KNOCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A sudden stroke; a blow.  
Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth should wave him from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. vii.*  
Ajax belabours there an harmless ox,  
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryden.*

2. A loud stroke at a door for admittance.  
Guiscard, in his leathern frock,  
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated knock:  
Thrice with a doleful sound the jarring grate  
Rung deaf and hollow. *Dryden's Boccace.*

KNOCKER. *n. f.* [from knock.]  
1. He that knocks.  
2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.  
Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigued, I said,  
Tie up the knocker, say I'm sick, I'm dead. *Pope.*

TO KNOCK. *v. a.* [from knell.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.  
Had I as many sons as I have hairs,  
I would not wish them to a fairer death,  
And so his knell is knoll'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TO KNOCK. *v. n.* To found as a bell.  
If ever you have look'd on better days,  
If ever been where bells have knoll'd to church. *Shakespeare.*

KNOCK. *n. f.* A little hill. *Ainsf.*

KNOB. *n. f.* [A corruption of knob.] Any tufty top. *Ainsf.*

KNOT. *n. f.* [enotta, Saxon; knot, German; knutte, Dutch; knotte, Erse.]  
1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled.  
He found that reason's self now reasons found  
To fasten knots, which fancy first had bound.  
As the fair vestal to the fountain came,  
Let none be startled at a vestal's name,  
Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest;  
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,  
To take the freshness of the morning air,  
And gather'd in a knot her flowing hair. *Addison.*

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.  
Garden knots, the frets of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*  
Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land,  
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,  
Her knots disorder'd. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*

3. Any bond of association or union.  
Confirm that amity  
With nuptial knot, if thou vouchsafe to grant  
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of the fibres. A joint in an herb.  
Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of knots, he hath carved it diligently, when he had nothing else to do. *Wisd.*  
Such knots and crossbills of grain is objected here, as will

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hardly suffer that form, which they cry up here as the only just reformation, to go on so smoothly here as it might do in Scotland. *King Charles.*

5. A confederacy; an association; a small band.  
Oh you pandering rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a conspiracy against me. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?  
Where not a foul, without thine own foul knot,  
But fears and hates thee. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

6. Difficulty; intricacy.  
A knot of good fellows borrowed a sum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway. *L'Estrange.*  
I am now with a knot of his admirers, who make request that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.  
When the discovery was made that the king was living, which was the knot of the play untied, the rest is shut up in the compass of some few lines, because nothing then hindered the happiness of Torismond and Leonora. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

8. A cluster; a collection.  
The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is a meeting or knot of a number of small stars, not seen afunder, but giving light together. *Bacon's Essays.*  
In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

TO KNOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To complicate in knots.  
Happy we who from such queens are freed,  
That were always telling beads;  
But here's a queen when she rides abroad  
Is always knitting threads. *Sidley.*

2. To intangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.  
The party of the papists in England are become more knotted, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

TO KNOT. *v. n.*  
1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.  
Cut hay when it begins to knot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To knit knots for fringes.  
KNOTBERRYBUSH. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsf.*  
KNOTGRASS. *n. f.* [knot and grass.] A plant.  
KNOTTED. *adj.* [from knot.] Full of knots.  
The knotted oaks shall show us of honey weep. *Dryden.*

KNOTTINESS. *n. f.* [from knotty.] Fullness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty.  
Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with his lion's skin and knotted club: by his oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite; the knottiness thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue. *Peachment on Drawing.*

KNOTTY. *adj.* [from knot.]  
1. Full of knots.  
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds  
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
The timber in some trees more clean, in some more knotty: try it by speaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other; for if it be knotty, the voice will not pass well. *Bacon.*  
The knotty oaks their lifting branches bow. *Regiamont.*  
One with a brand yet burning from the flame,  
Arm'd with a knotty club another came. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,  
Now knotty burrs and thorns disgrace the ground:  
Come, shepherds, come, and strew with leaves the plain;  
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*

2. Hard; rugged.  
Valiant fools  
Were made by nature for the wife to work with:  
They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statesmen,  
When heroes knock their knotty heads together,  
And fall by one another. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.  
King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, when the kingdom was cast in his arms, met with a point of great difficulty, and knotty to solve, able to trouble and confound the wisest kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Princes exercised skill in putting intricate questions; carried he that was the best at the untying of knotty difficulties, carried the prize. *L'Estrange.*  
Some on the bench the knotty laws untie.  
They compliment, they sit, they chat,  
Fight o'er the wars, reform the state;  
A thousand knotty points they clear,  
'Till supper and my wife appear. *Prior.*

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TO KNOW. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [enapan Saxon.]  
1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.  
O, that a man might know  
The end of this day's business ere it come! *Shakespeare.*  
The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is known with God and with men. *Wisd. iv. 1.*  
The gods all things know.  
Not from experience, for the world was new,  
He only from their cause their natures knew. *Denham.*  
We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty in the proposition, and we know it. *Dryden.*  
When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea, which he perceives is not understood, or is in danger to be mistaken, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of speech, to declare his meaning, and make known what idea he makes it stand for. *Locke.*

2. To be informed of; to be taught.  
Ye shall be healed, and it shall be known to you why his hand is not removed from you. *1 Sa. vi. 3.*  
Led on with a desire to know  
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*  
One would have thought you had known better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy. *L'Estrange.*

3. To distinguish.  
Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to know it from those before and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

4. To recognize.  
What a monstrous fellow art thou, thus to rail on me, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee? *Shakespeare.*  
They told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread. *Lu. xxiv. 35.*  
At nearer view he thought he knew the dead,  
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Platman.*  
Tell me how I may know him. *Milton.*

5. To be no stranger to.  
What are you?  
—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,  
Who, by the art of known and feeling forrows,  
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

6. To converse with another sex.  
And Adam knew Eve his wife. *Gen. iv. 4.*

7. To see with approbation.  
They have reigned, but not by me; they have set a feignery over themselves, but I knew nothing of it. *Hofea.*

TO KNOW. *v. n.*  
1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.  
I know of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Acts xii. 11.*

2. Not to be ignorant.  
When they know within themselves they speak of that they do not well know, they would nevertheless seem to others to know of that which they may not well speak. *Bacon's Essays, No. 27.*  
Not to know of things remote, but know  
That which before us lies in daily life,  
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*  
In the other world there is no consideration that will sting our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly, when we knew to have done better; and chose to make ourselves miserable, when we understood the way to have been happy.  
They might understand those excellencies which they blindly valued, so as not to be farther imposed upon by bad pieces, and to know when nature was well imitated by the most able masters. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. To be informed.  
The prince and Mr. Pains will put on two of our jerkins and aprons, and sir John must not know of it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
There is but one mineral body, that we know of, heavier than common quicksilver. *Boyle.*

4. TO KNOW FOR. To have knowledge of. A colloquial expression.  
He said the water itself was a good healthy water; but for the party that own'd it, he might have more diseases than he knew for. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

5. TO KNOW OF. In Shakespeare, is to take cognisance of; to examine.  
Fair Hermia, question your desires;  
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,  
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,  
You can endure the livery of a nun,  
For a to be in shady cloister mew'd.  
KNOWABLE. *adj.* [from know.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.  
These are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and I shall

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not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, there is more knowable in these than in less acknowledged mysteries. *Glanv. Sleep.*  
'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, knowable by reason, as well as the law given by Moses. *Locke.*  
These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally knowable without revelation. *Bentley.*

KNOWER. *n. f.* [from know.] One who has skill or knowledge.  
If we look on a vegetable as made of earth, we must have the true theory of the nature of that element, or we miserably fail of our scientific aspirations; and while we can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful knowers. *Glanv.*  
I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general knower of mankind and poetry. *Southern.*

KNOWING. *adj.* [from know.]  
1. Skillful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.  
You have heard, and with a knowing ear,  
That he, which hath our noble father slain,  
Pursu'd my life. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
The knowings of these have of late reformed their hypothesis. *Boyle.*  
What makes the clergy glorious is to be knowing in their profession, unsupported in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. *South.*  
The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught all the knowing and intelligent part of the world. *South's Sermons.*  
Gio Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very dully, according to the manner of his time: he was very knowing both in architecture and perspective. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more knowing than others. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Conscious; intelligent.  
Could any but a knowing prudent Cause  
Begin such motions and assign such laws?  
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,  
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? *Blackmore.*

KNOWING. *n. f.* [from know.] Knowledge.  
Let him be so entertain'd as suits gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his quality. *Shakespeare.*

KNOWINGLY. *adv.* [from knowing.] With skill; with knowledge.  
He knowingly and wittingly brought evil into the world. *More's Divine Dialogues.*  
They who before were rather fond of it than knowingly admired it, might defend their inclination by their reason. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak knowingly. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

KNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [from know.]  
1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.  
Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. *Locke.*

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.  
Ignorance is the curse of God,  
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

3. Skill in any thing.  
Do but say to me what I should do,  
That in your knowledge may by me be done,  
And I am prest unto it. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.  
The dog straight fawned upon his master for old knowledge. *Stancy.*  
That is not forgot,  
Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge  
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*

5. Cognisance; notice.  
Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Ruth ii. 10.*  
A state's anger should not take  
Knowledge either of fools or women. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*

6. Information; power of knowing.  
I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel. *Sidney.*

TO KNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in use.] To acknowledge; to avow.  
The prophet Hofea tells us that God faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not known by his revealed will. *Bacon's holy Ifar.*

TO KNUBLE. *v. a.* [knip'er, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*